

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AMARILLO DIVISION

ARTURO CASTILLO, PRO SE,	§	
TDCJ-CID #643090,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	2:07-CV-0026
	§	
RICHARD LOPEZ and JOE GRIMES,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL

Plaintiff ARTURO CASTILLO, acting *pro se* and while a prisoner incarcerated in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division, has filed suit pursuant to Title 42, United States Code, Section 1983 complaining against the above-named defendants. Plaintiff has not paid the filing fee and has not requested leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

Under the “three strikes” provision of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, a prisoner who has had three prior civil actions or appeals, brought during detention, dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim, is barred from further proceeding in forma pauperis in such actions, unless the case fits into the narrow exception enumerated in Title 28, United States Code, section 1915(g). A prisoner who has sustained three dismissals qualifying under the “three strikes” provision may still pursue any claim, “but he or she must do so without the aid of the i.f.p. procedures.” *Adepegba v. Hammons*, 103 F.3d 383 (5th Cir. 1996).

The Court notes that plaintiff CASTILLO has sustained at least three dismissals which fulfill the "three strikes" provision of the PLRA: 9:97-CV-29 (USDC EDTX Lufkin Division) was dismissed with prejudice on February 26, 1998 for failure to state a claim on which relief

can be granted; 2:02-CV-0045 (USDC SDTX Corpus Christi Division) was dismissed for failure to state a claim; and 2:04-CV-0208 (USDC NDTX Amarillo Division) was dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim on which relief could be granted on January 31, 2005.

Pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, section 1915(g), the Court FINDS plaintiff ARTURO CASTILLO may not proceed in forma pauperis in any further new filings or appeals filed while a prisoner unless grounds are argued in a motion for leave which fall within the limited exception enumerated in Title 28, United States Code, section 1915 (g). Even if the instant cause were accompanied by the necessary motion, the grounds presented in the instant suit do not fall within the statutory exception. Plaintiff has alleged no fact fulfilling the statutory exception as construed by the Fifth Circuit. *Banos v. O'Guin*, 144 F.3d 883, 885 (5th Cir. 1998).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, plaintiff is barred from proceeding in forma pauperis. Further, plaintiff has failed to pay the filing fee for filing this case in the district court.

The instant cause is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO REILING WITH PREPAYMENT OF THE FILING FEE.

LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

All pending motions are DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

ENTERED this 7th day of March, 2007.

/s/ Mary Lou Robinson
MARY LOU ROBINSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE